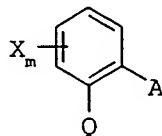


We claim:

1. A method of inducing the virus resistance of plants which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



in which

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>;

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR<sup>a</sup>)-OR<sup>b</sup> or OC(R<sup>a</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-C(R<sup>b</sup>)=NOR<sup>b</sup>,

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the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^b$ :

- 5  $R^b$  is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, amino-carbonyl, aminothiocabonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy-carbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, 10 di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino-carbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocabonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocabonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl, 15  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or 20  $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$ ;

$R^a, R^b$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

- 25  $R^1$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;
- 30  $R^2$  is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ ,

- 35  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl-carbonyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl-sulfonyl, or  $C(=NOR^a)-OR^b$ , the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

- 40  $R^c$  is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocabonyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, 45  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino-

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thiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy,

5 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or  
6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered  
heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl,  
phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl,  
10 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it  
being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn,  
to be partially or fully halogenated or to have  
attached to them one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>; and

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl,  
15 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these  
groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to  
three radicals R<sup>c</sup>;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.

20 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the index m is zero  
and the substituents of formula I have the following  
meanings:

25 A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or  
CH<sub>2</sub>-O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl,  
30 these ring systems being substituted by one or two  
radicals R<sup>a</sup>;

R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,  
these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by  
one or two radicals R<sup>b</sup>';

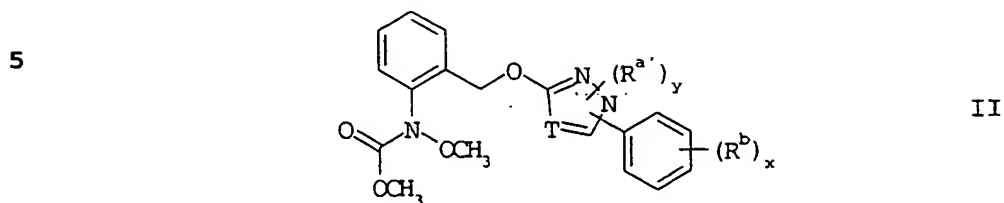
35 R<sup>b</sup>' is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, benzyl, phenyl or phenoxy;

phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one  
or two radicals R<sup>a</sup>; and

40 R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl.

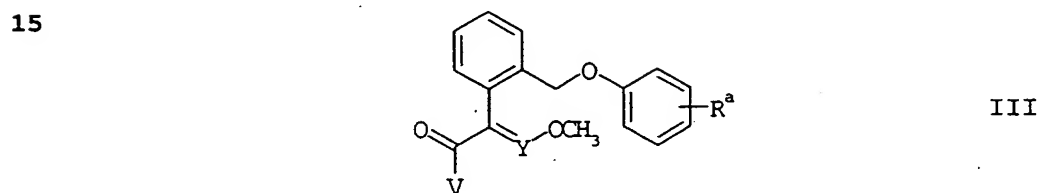
## 20

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



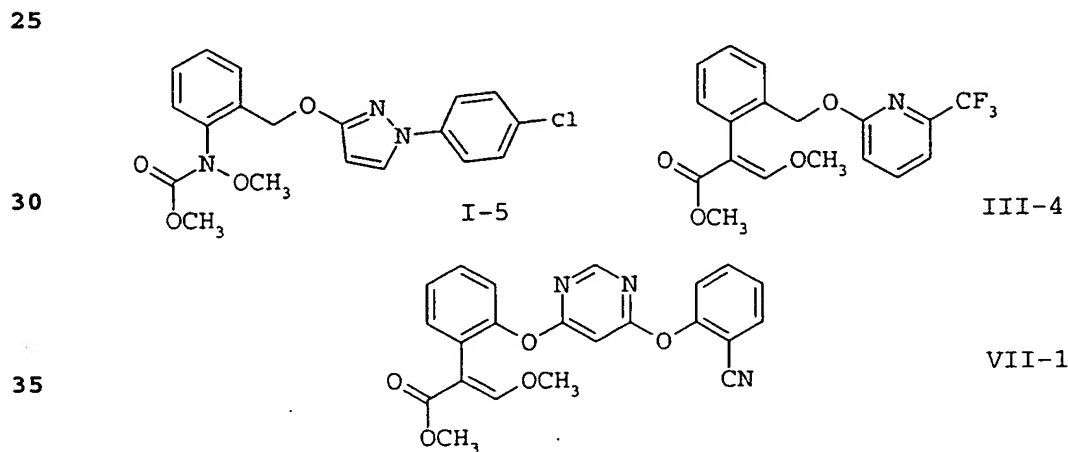
10 is used.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



20 is used.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient selected from the group of I-5, III-4 and VII-1



is used.

- 40 6. The use of the compounds of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 for inducing the virus resistance of plants.